The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiser.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

B. Russell Jr.

[Vol. IV.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1793. [3d. single.] [No. 199.]

J. Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Ships MARYLAND and BETSY, and Snow NELLY, from LONDON,
An extensive Assortment of well-chosen

SPRING GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale, at their Store, in Fairfax-Street, by the Package, Piece, or smaller quantity.

They have also on Hand,
Ladies' Morocco, Silk and Stuff Shoes, Sandalls and Slippers; Children's Morocco and Stuff Shoes; West-India Rum; French Brandy; Loaf Sugar; Rice in Tierces; Cotton in Bales; Chocolate in Boxes; best Hyson and Green Tea; 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails by the Cask; Shot and Lead; 8 by 10 Window-Glass in Boxes & Half Boxes.

Alexandria, May 4, 1793. 198—t. f.

Eliz. Hannah

Informs her Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that she has just received, and is now opening, at her Store, in Duke-Street,

An Assortment of

MILLINERY;

Amongst which are the following fashionable Articles, viz.

Willow Hats and Bonnets; Satin Vellum Ribbons; long Shawls; white and black Vellum Tiffany; broad, white Thread and Cotton Fringes; white Thread Edgings; black Point and Silk Lace; a Variety of Articles suitable for mourning—Also sundry other Goods adapted to the present and approaching Season, which will be sold on the most reasonable Terms.

Alexandria, May 4, 1793. 198—3w.

☞ A TEACHER is wanted in a private Family, in this County, to instruct three or four small Children. No person need apply unless well recommended.—A discreet, elderly Woman will not be objected to.——Inquire of the Printers.

Fairfax County, May 6, 1793. 198—3w

☞ *CAUTION.*

ALL persons are cautioned against taking an assignment of any Notes of Hand given by me to *William Morgan*, as considerable payments on the said Notes have been made by

JAMES BURKE.

Alexandria, May 7, 1793. 198—3w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN, on Thursday the 2d inst. by *a black Man*, who goes by the name of *John Lamb*, alias *Leonard Turner*, alias *John Southerland*, from the door of Mr. *Æneas Campbell*, Justice of the Peace of Montgomery County, Maryland, *a strawberry-roan Horse*, with a Saddle and Bridle. He is about 14½ or 15 hands high, 6 years old, a bald face, shod all round, high spirited, and narrow made. The saddle was very black, with double flaps. The fellow is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and marked with the small-pox. He was committed to Leesburg Gaol for stealing a Horse, the property of a certain *Lee Watson*, near Montgomery Court-House. He was removed from Leesburg and recommitted to Montgomery Gaol by *Æneas Campbell*, from whose house he made his escape with the horse. He is a noted horse thief.——Whoever secures the Horse and Thief, so that the latter may be brought to justice, shall receive the above Reward, or Ten Dollars for the horse.

THOMAS NOLAND.

Loudoun County, Virginia
May 6, 1793. 198—3w.

N. B. The horse was since taken up in Bladensburg by the *Widow Brown*—but is now missing.

Blank Manifests, and the Law for the regulation of Seamen, to be had of the Printers.

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.

A Teacher is wanted to take charge of the Mathamatical School. He will be required to teach English, grammatically, Writing, Arithmetic, and the several Branches of Mathematics.

Ample vouchers, respecting the moral character of the Candidate, will be obviously necessary.

Application by Letter, (Post Paid) or in person, will be attended to by the Subscribers, or any one of them.

JAMES MUIR, *Pres.*
STEPHEN COOKE, } *Visitors.*
S. HANSON, *of Sam.* }

March 14, 1793.

A Dwelling-House and Warehouse
TO LET.

THE house is 28 feet 4 inches in front, 40 feet deep, and three stories high, well and substantially built, with a kitchen & smoke-house adjoining, and an extensive dry cellar, of eight feet depth, under the whole, except the smoke-house, accommodated with a yard, stables and a carriage-house.——The warehouse is three stories high, of stone to the height of two stories, and divided into twelve apartments, all private, of which one is a counting-room. These are offered to be rented, and any part of the subscriber's vacant ground, of which he is willing to dispose of some lots on Water, Patowmack, Union, or Wolfe Streets, by an absolute sale.

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

Alexandria, Sept. 13, 1792. 164—t.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA,
April 30, 1793.

THE Subscribers to the Alexandria Bank are hereby informed that the last payment of Seventy-five Dollars on each share will become due on Tuesday the 21st of May next, and that payment must be made at the Bank on that day, agreeably to law. If any of the Subscribers wish to pay before that day, it will be received.

By Order.
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

N. B. It is requested that all persons will come prepared with the money ready counted or weighed. G. C.

A. & W. Ramsay

HAVE IMPORTED,
By the Ship *Maryland*, Capt. *Beale*, from *London*,
A general & well chosen Assortment of

Spring Goods,

Which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, for Cash or their usual Credit.

Alex. 30th April, 1793. 197—1m.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE now in the tenure of Hanson & Bond. Possession will be given on the 24th inst. A credit will be given. For further particulars inquire of

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

Alexandria, May 2, 1793. 197—3w.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE & LOT, where the subscriber now lives, on Washington-Street. The lot is 60 feet front and 100 feet deep. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

JBCOB HEINEMANN.

Alexandria, May 1, 1793. 197—3w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, last Summer, *a Negro Man*, named TOM, short and thick, about 45 years old; he is slow of speech, and not talkative. Also went off, the 18th inst. from Dumfries, (where she was hired) *a Negro Woman*, named BETTY, about 18 years old, of low stature, black and handsome. She left behind her an infant six months old. She is supposed to have gone off with a white man. She has been seen in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, and it is thought is making towards Baltimore. Ten Dollars will be given for securing either of them in any gaol, and for both, the above reward, exclusive of reasonable expenses, if brought home.

JOHN HAMMETT.

Prince-William County, near
Dumfries, April 27, 1793. 197—3w.

☞ *The Latin and Greek School, in the Alexandria Academy, will be opened the 22d instant.*

FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 198 acres, lying two miles from the Falls Church, and on the main road leading to the Great Falls, 6 miles from George Town, and 11 from Alexandria. It is good farming land, with a great proportion of meadow-ground. This tract will be sold very cheap for Cash, or exchanged for property in the Federal City or the Western Country.

One other Tract, containing 226 acres, about 2 miles from Alexandria, on the road leading to Colchester; about 70 acres cleared, and in cultivation by a tenant at will; the balance abounds with fine timber and wood; 25 acres at least may be converted into excellent natural meadow at a small expense. A small part of the purchase-money for this tract will be required down; for the balance a credit of three years may be had, without interest, if punctually paid at the periods stipulated. B. DADE.

April 22, 1793. 196—6w.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 20th of March, from the subscriber, living in Prince George's County, near Piscataway, Maryland, *a likely Mulatto Fellow*, named CHARLES COGO, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout-made, short curled hair, plain of speech, and very fond of gaming; his cloathing unknown, as I am informed he sold all that I gave him previous to his going off. He is well acquainted in Alexandria, where he has a sister, who calls herself *Linda Hutton*, (a Mulatto) and where it is probable he will be lurking. Masters of vessels and others are hereby forewarned from employing or harbouring him. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber shall receive the above Reward and reasonable travelling expenses, or Eight Dollars, including what the law allows, if secured in any gaol, so that I get him again. RICHARD DENT.

April 8, 1793. 194—t. f.

☞ BERNARD GHEQUIERE most respectfully informs the Merchants of the City of Alexandria, and the Public in general, that he has commenced business at the Corner of Fairfax and King Streets, in the House lately occupied by Mr. *James Wilson*, and opposite Messrs. *Hodgson, Nicholson & Co's* Hardware Warehouse,

Where he at present offers for Sale, on the most reasonable terms,

An assortment of GERMAN LINENS,
Genuine WINES, OLD SPIRIT,
WEST-INDIA RUM,
HOLLAND GIN in cases,
COGNIAC BRANDY,
A quantity of WHISKEY,
TEAS of the latest importations,
With a general assortment of GROCERIES.

☞ Cash and the highest Price given for Flour, Wheat and all kinds of Shipping-Fur.

Alexandria, April 4, 1793. 194—6w.

From a Philadelphia Paper.

Mr. FRENEAU,

FOR some time past I have had it in my mind to convey to the public, through the channel of your paper, an historical list of the persons who have been massacreed by command of those European tigers, who have the assurance to call themselves the *lords and fathers* of their people. And this I do, in part, for the *amusement* of those in this country, who seem so highly enamoured of royalty, or to speak more properly, of despotism.

No sooner, however, had I fairly entered upon my task, than I was convinced, from the multiplicity of *royal crimes*, that whole volumes would be necessary to accomplish my purpose. It was originally my design to proceed regularly back from the age in which we live to those remote times when history mingles with fable; beginning with the Machiavelian king [Frederick II] who brought the military art to perfection; and ascending gradually to the times when flourished the fierce Nimrod, the Frederick of his age, said to be the first who invented the infernal art of conducting men to slaughter, to the cadence of drums and fife].

Finding it impracticable fully to accomplish my purpose, I shall content myself with recapitulating two facts which are too recent to be called in question. The first is extracted from the works of the late king of Prussia. It appears from the modest calculation of this renowned military butcher, that a war of seven years, that is to say, a war from 1756 to 1763, cost Europe eight hundred and sixty thousand men; and that during the long reign of Louis the 14th, no less than fifteen millions of men fell victims to royal ambition. It is as useless then as it is endless to follow these despotic barbarians through all their ambitious wars, with a view of justifying the French of the present age in crushing into the dust one of those monsters, of a race stained with human blood and carnage.

They find their thrones in a most tottering condition, and are exerting their last efforts to prevent the total fall of despotism. In vain will they heap victims upon victims—fall they must—and their destruction will be accelerated by the very resistance they make.

Let us then leave this monster, despotism, in that gulph of annihilation where she must soon forever remain, and unveil the murderous acts of fanaticism, that monster with Medusa's head, who has palsied all the human virtues, and transformed benevolent man into a ferocious monster; who has engendered ignorance, the most hideous plague of our species;—Let us break that magic charm which has proved so fatal to the world, and which, though perishing, has still strength enough to afflict mankind. By exposing its baneful effects let us render it odious to those who may still be exposed to be led astray.

An enumeration of the crimes committed in the name of the God of peace has been not very difficult to make out. History, for a long time back, is clear in this matter; whether it has been that religious wars have seemed more odious than others in the eyes of despots themselves, or that the proscribed and persecuted sects have been more assiduous in recording the history of their sufferings for the benefit of their posterity, I know not. It is likely however that by so circumstantially recording these bloody extravagances, they were not without hopes that their descendants would one day profit from the errors of the past, and avenge the blood of their ancestors.

I shall now proceed to particularize the courts, more strikingly destructive to the human race, since *priests* have had influence enough with the civil power to prevent a free toleration of religious opinion.

The Hebrews were the first fanatics in the world that we know of. If we can possibly give credit to their own annals, they alone may dispute with the Spanish conquerors of the new world the glory of being the greatest destroyers of mankind. If we make a calculation of all the infidel blood which they boast of having shed from the famous plagues of Egypt to the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, we may, without danger of error, estimate the effects of this carnage (which continued for 1500 years) at five millions of lives. Besides these, they destroyed of their own nation, in obedience to their prophets **********.

[*Here our correspondent proceeds to enumerate the various victories, defeats, massacres, murders, &c. recorded in the scripture history, as the effects of fanaticism, which, for obvious reasons, we pass over.—The numbers, however, at these different periods slaughtered, stand thus*—23000—24000—42000—150,000 *and* 2,000,000, *making in the whole*, 2,239,000.]

The Jewish massacre of the Romans in the isle of Cyprus, and in the Cyrenaic, cost the lives of 220,000 Romans. The world, however, which had been so long proscribed and laid waste by the Jews, was now fully avenged. In the capture of Jerusalem there perished of that nation 1,337,490 men. The revolt of the Messiah Barcochebas was the occasion of 600,000 men losing their lives by the sword or torture.

The persecutions which the synagogue has undergone from the days of the Emperor Adrian till our times, that is to say, for 1500 years, without exaggeration, make the number of Jews that died of famine and wretchedness, that were hanged, drowned, burnt, &c. to be 3,000,000.

The establishment of the Mahometan religion, and its propagation by the Caliphs, by means of fire and sword, cost Europe and Asia at least 3,000,000 of persons.

The massacre of the Manichees in Persia,

the place of the worship of Ariman and Oromaz, was the death of 200,000 men.

The massacre of the same sect in the Greek empire by an edict of the emperor Theodore, deprived 100,000 men of existence.

The schism of the Donatists, the quarrel about consubstantiation, the dissensions of the Iconoclasts (according to Trenchard) destroyed 360,800.

The seditions occasioned by priests who for many ages disputed the possession of the patriarchat and St. Peter's chair, annihilated at least 20,000.

The massacre of St. Brice, at the lowest estimation, 50,000.

The crusades against the Turks, on the lowest calculation, 2,330,000.

The crusade of the Teutonic knights, who ravaged the countries bordering on the Baltic Sea, 100,000.

The crusades against the Emperors 300,000.

The massacre of the Albigenses, 100,000.

The great western schism 50,000.

The fanatical war of the Hussites, occasioned by the council of Constance, 150,000.

The establishment of Christianity in America, which, according to Las Casas, had occasioned so early as in his time, the destruction of 12,000,000 of Indian natives, without reckoning those that perished since his days from the same causes as formerly.

The civil war in Japan, in the last century (occasioned by the plots of Catholic priests) 3 to 000.

The day of St. Bartholomew, 100,000—The massacre of Merindol and de Cabrieres, 18,000—In the massacre of Ireland, 200,000—Besides all these, there have been at least one million extirpated of the Vaudese at different periods; and Don Louis de Paramo reckoned 100,000 persons that had already fallen victims to the inquisition in 1589; and we may fairly treble the number for the two centuries that have elapsed since his time.

The total number, then, of human individuals that have been sacrificed to the cruel spirit of fanaticism, without reckoning those who have perished of misery, vexation, hunger, wounds, &c. received in flying from the vengeance of religious persecutors, amounts to, ***—but my hand trembles while I write, and my bosom heaves with sighs—Yet I must go on; the miseries of past ages must be brought to light, that ennobled man may behold what his race has been, what it still is, but what it ought not be in future. The total amount then of these miserable victims, is *thirty three millions, ninety five thousand, two hundred and ninety persons!!*

Ye base worshipers of despotism! ye cruel fanatics, if the recital of so many horrors cannot work a change in your degenerate souls, go to the field of battle, view the bleeding victims of ambition, whose miseries death has not yet terminated; reflect what must be their ideas at those serious moments, when tortured with agony, but yet retaining the breath of life, they are carried in waggon loads from the field of battle to the hospital. View them in the hospital, where they are huddled together; see what they undergo in order to preserve a languishing existence; and if all this cannot move you, go to the ramparts; observe well the springing of the subterranean mine, which instantly blows thousands into non existence; or to those huge ships on the ocean, which in the fury of engaging, allow only a moment between the life of the devoted victims of royal ambition and the most excruciating of all deaths.

We might lead the mind to many other scenes of horror, but it is time to draw the veil over such sanguinary prospects. Who is the man that dares to worship despotism, which is the original cause of all these excesses, or obey the mandates of fanatics, who subsist by the blood of their fellow-men? Let us repeat to the world what Zoroaster said to the people of the East:

"Citizens, Love each other as brothers, forget injuries; people, suffer the light of science to shine upon you; ye men of wisdom, extend the reign of truth to the ends of the world; men, learn that the fairest gift of Heaven to your species is *Liberty*."

The great Legislator who appeared at the commencement of our vulgar era, said, in effect, no more to men than that we should love God more than ourselves, and men as ourselves.

When reviewing the pages of history, and endeavouring to discover the crimes of philosophers, I thank God that among such as occur, I do not find that they have ever stained the earth with the blood of their fellow men: on the contrary, I see them in every age and country persecuted by the tyranny of kings and the fanaticism of priests; and all, like Socrates, when drinking the poisoned draught, telling the world that religion does not consist in opinions which *must be believed*, but in precepts of morality, which *are to be practised*; that the end of every public institution is to secure an attachment to country; to render the father more dear to the son, the wife to her husband, and, above all, to persuade men that liberty and equality can alone constitute the happiness of society.

Philadelphia, April 25.

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

IT is to me a very painful consideration indeed, to hear Americans joining in that indiscriminate reprobation, which for some time has been bestowed upon the French National Convention, and their Heavenly-inspired partizans in the field.—Is it not incomprehensible, and very humiliating too, to observe how that proportionably small number of Europeans who live among us, should obtain such an ascendancy over the American mind as they have done relatively to the great contest in Europe, and to cause such a shameful dereliction on our part? Is it possible that there lives an American who does not recognize the great principles that the French Nation are contending for? And whose incessant care is not in exercise, where he has an influence, to infuse the necessity of repelling the insidious machinations of those monarchy-men, who are seeking, with avidity, every opportunity to reduce the unsuspecting mind of Americans to the level of their own education of peaceably submitting to the nefarious politics of the confederacy in Europe? Is there a monster in this Western Hemisphere, except those slaves to despots, and their coadjutors of the wilderness, who are now desolating our frontiers, that would not effort, to the last moment of his existence, for the right of legislating for themselves, agreeably to a pure system of democratic representation? If my countrymen would reflect, they would blush at their folly, and build in ineffable indignation the attempt to seduce them from their honour, and the best interests of society. Awake! then, my Fellow-Citizens, and do not suffer yourselves to nod in this eventful crisis of human affairs. The mark of your high-calling is universal republicanism, or despotism, over the face of the earth; and, although you do not at this juncture participate in the horrors of that tremendous scene of war that at present agitates the old world, yet forget not that the vicissitudes of human affairs may precipitate this country into the awful conflict. A war in this country is considered by many a very problematical question; and if you but curlorily examine for yourselves, it will appear rather a probable event than otherwise, should France fail in her glorious struggle; which God Almighty (even by his Thunders) avert! Are you, my countrymen, weak enough to suppose that England beholds, with any sort of cordiality, our rising greatness in the scale of nations, and the sweet internal quiet that prevails in our land? I confess I have no such opinion; or why does she abet a remorseless enemy, by withholding those posts to the westward, and thereby interrupting our otherwise unparalleled happy country? Away with such idle stuff! I believe her enmity against this country is invincible; and if we live to see France governed by a despot that the confederacy in Europe shall approve, will she dare to extend her aid to us, should they, in the plenitude of their wickedness, assert a right to interfere in our concerns? And do you suppose, unaided, that we are capable of resisting their attempts? No!—Who will be our ally then? Ponder, I beseech you, over the inquiry.—Nay, rather reflect whether it would not be right to determine to extend our assistance, rather than France should lose her republican form of government.—I have no fears from freee governments—It is their characteristic to cultivate the mild arts of peace, unless they are compelled to war by some wicked and wanton outrage.—Despond not, ye true-bred sons of Columbia, at the recent unfavourable accounts from Europe.—Exercise unceasingly your purpose of defending the Holy cause of Democracy, and the French attempt to bless mankind with the total extirpation of all tyrants. They are seeking to involve your ruin with that of theirs.—Remember the haughty determination of George the 3d to subjugate these United States—Call to your recollection the gloomy aspect of public affairs during our late struggle for independence, at several periods of that eventful contest—Let the savage and ruthless mode of warfare, which was exhibited by his emissaries in the Carolinas, be indelibly impressed upon your minds; and, although your consolation is abundant that it terminated most gloriously and happy—yet dwell upon his designs with an adder's delight, and seize the first opportunity that offers to manifest your abhorrence of him and his nation. You cannot expect that the French, any more than ourselves, will have an uninterrupted succession of good fortune; they must expect to suffer; and, poor fellows! they will suffer—but, by Heaven! they shall conquer that host of tyrants that have beset them!

Oh! my countrymen, are you not at this moment hugging yourselves in the enjoyment of a mild and beneficent government of equal and proportionate representation, and can you, with any sort of patience, hear, much less join in, the vociferous clamour against those very people who were your auxiliaries in the acquirement of the mighty boon?—Forbid it Heaven! and grant them your interposition.

A Friend to the French Nation.

Loudoun, May 12, 1793.

EXTRACT.

"The failure of the revolution in France, will not only affect, but may, in the end, defeat that in America. The combined powers of Europe will never rest easy after conquering the French, until they have eradicated the principles of Civil Liberty throughout the world. To every comprehensive mind the struggle of France is more interesting, than any loss or gain which can accrue to that Nation. It is not against Frenchmen that Europe is combined; but against the great principle of Freedom. It is the last effort of Tyranny against Liberty and the Rights of Man! A contest for an usurped authority over the human race, which has acquired strength from age, and the colour of right from a long and abject submission. Kings and nobles, priests and courtiers are playing a game against the rest of mankind, and the theatre of Europe exhibits at this moment the unnatural spectacle of battles fought against the people by their *own servants*, and with their *own money*. From the nature of the cause, no man (who is alive to the blessings of life) can be an indifferent spectator. Humanity and natural justice, affinity to the species, determine our wishes in favour of the happiness of the many, against the insolence of the few. But of all people on the earth Americans must necessarily feel an interest and anxiety for the success of a people, dear by an alliance formed in an hour of distress, cemented by dangers and services, and consecrated by principle; and their anxiety enhanced for the final success of man against the usurper, of reason against oppression, of justice against power, of universal liberty against universal bondage.

Because the French have beheaded their king, and because massacres have taken place in Paris, are we to abandon that nation, or condemn the justice of their cause? As well might the cause of American liberty have been surrended to those insidious tories, who, because a few chests of tea were thrown away, declared solemnly to the people, that the opposition consisted in, and was governed by, a mob. The transition from slavery to Freedom is violent. Where ages of abuse have depressed the spirit that is in man, and he is awakened from his lethargy by an excess of torture, vengeance will have her way—the great impulse of nature, incapable of controul, breaks forth into action, and generally vents itself on the guilty. How many innocent, how many unconvicted and unaccused have fallen victims to the ambition and rapacity of kings and courts? Weigh the sufferings of all France for fifty years, and put them in the balance the life of one man. If then the life or happiness of a monach weighs more than the sufferings of a whole nation, tears for Louis will be shed with reason and justice. And yet it is an amiable compassion which laments his fate. Humanity, relieved from his crimes, remembers him only as a man; and mourns his fall. But Philosophy, which considers what he was, and that now he only ceases, rejoices that one more obstacle is removed in the pursuit of liberty and equal laws."

On DUMOURIER'S *entering* AMSTERDAM.

HARK! hark! 'tis the Trumpet of Liberty sounds,
The prowess of France it proclaims;
Her Hero still conquers; his glory resounds;
And Heaven still seconds his aims.

Ye foes to Democracy, hide your mean heads!
Sink down to the Night you admire;
The splendour which heaven-born Liberty sheds,
To view, your can never aspire.

Like owls at the sight of the planet of day,
You blink—but you dare not do more;
Your optics if open'd the whole to survey,
Their *Vision* would ever be o'er!

Blind—blind as the earth-worm, which symbols your souls,
Go!—grovel forever in dirt!
Enslav'd by the meanness which ever controuls
The timid, slave-glorying heart!

But, hail! ye bless'd sons of Columbia's Clime!
Ye Gallican heroes—all hail!
The time is approaching—the heavenly time,
When freedom o'er all shall prevail.

See—noble DUMOURIER! (darling of Fame!)
The thunder of Freedom he bears!
The Despots of Europe turn pale at his name;
And shudder whene'er he appears!

Oh! still may he conquer—till Freedom and Peace,
United, preside o'er the world!
May Monarchy perish!—may slavery cease!
And faction to Satan be hurl'd hence!

AN ALEXANDRIAN.

May 14, 1793.

From the National Gazette.

EXTEMPORE.

Th' *infernal king*, enraged to find
His Angels from their thrones were hurl'd,
To wreak his vengeance on mankind,
Let *Monarchs* loose to plague the world!
Soon as the *Devil's vicegerents* came,
Millions on millions round them fell;
They call'd the wide destruction *Fame*,
Well pleas'd to do the work of *Hell*.
Their *minions*, spread to *Europe's* verge,
Wide thro' the land destructive roam;
Till *France*, who long had felt their scourge,
Rose to revenge, and sent them *home*.

May, 6th 1793. C.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 16.

On the twentieth instant, the French planted their tree of liberty, in a solemn manner, in the court yard of the French ambassador's Hotel. The ministers of the Belligerent powers endeavoured to prevent this ceremony taking place: but the Porte paid no particular regard to their representations.

DUTCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Hard Fought Battle near Landen, March 16—17—18.

HAGUE, March 22.

Last night dispatches were received by their High Mightinesses from the Prince of Hesse Cassel, Governour of Maestricht, dated March 20th, from which we learn, that a most bloody and decisive battle was fought on Monday the 18 h inst. between the Austrian army, headed by the General Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and the French forces under the command of General Dumourier.

The following are the particulars which have transpired respecting this important event:

On the 17th instant the French drove the Austrians from Tirlemont, after a most heroic resistance, and with very considerable loss.

Flushed with this success, General Dumourier made preparations to attack the Austrians, on the 18th, between Landen and Dormel, at the distance of six English miles from St. Tron, where the Imperial Royal armies had their head quarters—The attack began at 7 o'clock in the morning, and continued with the most dreadful slaughter, until half after five in the afternoon, when, through the superior tactic manœuvres of the Austrians, and the consummate skill and intrepid galantry of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, Count de Clairfait, the Arch duke Charles, the Prince of Wurtemburg, and other Imperial Generals, and the unexpected arrival of a corps of Austrian Cuiraissiers, Hussars, Chasseurs and Dragoons, the ranks of the French were broke through from all quarters, and the latter obliged to take flight and leave the Austrians masters of the field.

Clairfait and the Arch duke Charles performed prodigies of valour, pursued the French fugitives, thousands of whom were cut in pieces.

The battle of Landen will form an epoch in the annals of history, and, being a decisive pitched engagement, must be followed by the immediate evacuation of the Austrian Netherlands.

The French fought like lions; but their desperate fury, which pierced twice through the left wing of the imperialists, could not prevail against the superior tactics of the Austrians.

The Imperial army broke up on the morning of the 19th, to pursue their glorious career; and it being impossible for the French dispersed hosts to rally, the small corps headed by Dumourier, which made its retreat to Louvain, will be cut off, and the Austrians must by this time be masters of Brussels. The National Guards, to the number of 70,000 men, are drawing together, but having neither discipline nor order among them, they must soon fall victims to their irresistible conquerors.

General Beaulieu is before Dinant, a few leagues from Namur, and has rendered himself master of La Roche and Rochefort, where the French sustained a loss of 3000 men.

[Two other accounts, under the Leyden and Haerlem heads, confirm all the above particulars, and make the loss on both sides thirteen thousand men, and nearly equal on each side.]

BOSTON, May 4.

We have seen a letter just received *from Paris*, which mentions that the Lady of that unfortunate friend to *America*, the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, may be soon expected to sail for the *United States*—where she will receive a cordial welcome.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

On the 8th of March last, the French national convention abolished imprisonment for debt; and decreed that all actually confined for debt in the republic should be set at liberty. From this law, however, are excepted all defaulters in public monies.

Great Britain and Holland acceding to the combination against France, is a glaring proof that *limited monarchy*, and *republican aristocracy* are the same with *despotism*. It is the PRINCIPLE of the French revolution, *the freedom and equality of men*, that has combined tyrants against it, & not any supposed resentment for the captivity or execution of the king. In this combination England takes a decided part, from whence it is clear that Englishmen have been hitherto cheated with the phantom of liberty, while in reality under the shackles of despotism.

May 9. A Steer, the property of Jacob Hiltzheimer Esq. now 5 years 5 months old, weighed at Mr. Penrose's hay-scales on the 5th May 1792 2356 pounds, and yesterday being again weighed at the same scales, turned out 2576 pounds.

ALEXANDRIA, May 16.

MR. GENET, *Charge des Affaires* from France to the United States, arrived in this town late on Sunday night last, and purſued his journey to Philadelphia early on the following morning. The inhabitants, and eſpecially the republicans, regretted much his ſpeedy departure, as it deprived them of an occaſion to make a public manifeſtation of their cordiality to the cauſe and to the citizens of the French nation. He was invited to remain here on Monday, and partake of an entertainment which would have been provided for the occaſion; but his extreme ſolicitude to reach the place of his deſtiny obliged him to decline the invitation, expreſſing at the ſame time, in the moſt agreeable terms, his acknowledgements to the gentlemen of the town.

In an Ambaſſador from a free and enlightened nation, at a period when LIBERTY and PUBLIC VIRTUE are the grand leading-ſtrings of the general ſentiment, mankind are naturally led to look for an unuſual degree of perfection—In Mr. GENET, we feel ourſelves authoriſed to ſay, the general expectation will not be diſappointed; in whoſe character are happily blended, that of the *elegant gentleman* and *judicious politician*.

[*Columbian Mirror.*]

It is a cant obſervation among thoſe who are oppoſed to the French that they wiſh them ſucceſs in eſtabliſhing their republic within their own territory; but they condemn them for diſturbing the peace of other nations. Such perſons ſhould conſider the ſituation of the French nation with reſpect to the other powers: England, for inſtance, was, in a ſly, artful manner, endeavouring to counteract their revolution, as appears by the ſeveral ſtated articles in the French Declaration of War. Their Ambaſſador was ordered to quit the nation—every warlike preparation was making—their Rublic, ſo far from being acknowledged, that the National Convention was treated with the utmoſt ſcurrility by the ſpeeches made both in the Houſe of Lords and Commons. Every kind of proviſion was forbid being exported to France—the French refugees were careſſed, while the citizens of France were, by a late act of Parliament, expoſed to all the inconveniencies and inſults of a tyrannical inquiſition.

Thus circumſtanced, what had France to do? Muſt they wait till the Britiſh Court had ripened their meaſures, to attack them with ſucceſs? Muſt they patiently hear their patriots traduced by the members of Parliament, and behold their Ambaſſador, the repreſentative of their ſovereignty, treated with the moſt conſummate indignity?

Were they to give the Engliſh the ſame advantage they formerly took of them by capturing their merchantmen, and making priſoners of thouſands of their ſeamen? In ſhort, were they to ſubmit to every humiliating abuſe of the Britiſh, and ſuffer them unmoleſted to purſue all their plans, till they were able to equip a fleet, completely manned, for the purpoſe of co-operating with the other powers of Europe againſt them? No man, in his ſenſes, can ſuppoſe that the French would have acted in a manner ſo impolitic, or ſo contrary to every principle of common ſenſe.

They, on the contrary, found their greateſt ſecurity was in fruſtrating the Britiſh, by early commencing hoſtilities; to attack them before they had matured their plans; to become formidable before the Miniſtry had united the people of England to aid them in their meaſures. In this, they acted like a wiſe, politic and reſolute nation; and their ſudden captures of Britiſh veſſels is a juſt act of retaliation for the conduct of the Engliſh, with reſpect to their navigation in a former war,

As to their attack on Holland, every man knows that this nation is a ſatellite of the Britiſh; and, provided the latter had commenced war againſt France, the former muſt inevitably have joined them.

The French nation, upon theſe principles, cannot be condemned for their firſt outſet.

[*Boſton Pap.*]

"MARRIED, on the 2d inſt. at Swan-"Point, Mr. CORNELIUS O'LOUGHLIN, "Merchant, of Wincheſter, to the moſt "amiable and accompliſhed Miſs CATHA-"RINE HOOE, daughter of Colonel JOHN "HOOE, of Prince-William."

Capt. GREENWAY's MARINE LIST,

Arrived.

Ship Mary, Haywood,	Baltimore.
Schooner William, Biſhop,	St. Martins.
Helen, Luce,	Boſton.
Patty, Buxton,	do.
Sloop Nancy, Ellwood,	Philadelphia.

Sailed.

Schooner Betſy, Childs,	Weſt Indies.
Brig Brayton, Hartiſon,	Dumfries.

From the (Philadelphia) General Advertiſer.

Mr. BACHE,

EUROPE is at preſent the great theatre of active politics, and while we are gradually and peaceably riſing in the ſcale of political happineſs, and proſperity, the nations on the other ſide of the water are torn and convulſed by the demon of diſcord. The eye of the contemplative politician naturally turns towards this active ſcene, and indeed, all our citizens in a degree feel intereſted in the tranſactions on the other ſide of the Atlantic.

Our newſpapers repeat with profuſion the news publiſhed in the European prints; but for want of method and regularity it is to us in a great meaſure rendered unintelligible, or, at beſt, it requires conſiderable reading and much trouble in comparing dates and accounts to come at the truth. Theſe conſiderations have induced me to think, that an occaſional DIGEST of the important accounts would not be unacceptable to many of your readers, and I propoſe, if you approve the plan, to ſend you for publication, from time to time, ſhort abſtracts of this nature.

How far I may be capable of doing juſtice to the undertaking, muſt appear from the execution; I can however promiſe impartiality, and may promiſe, that enjoying conſiderable leiſure and poſſeſſing an unbounded thirſt for news, neither time nor materials will be lacking. I ſubjoin a ſpecimen from which you will be better able to judge than by any thing that I might add in this exordium.

Tros Tyriuſve mihi nullo diſcrimine agetur.
Virg.

The fate of this year's campaign in the Netherlands will in a great meaſure be determined by the blow about to be ſtruck at the date of our laſt accounts. The repulſe of the French from Aix la Chapelle, Liege &c. if followed up by a total defeat of the forces united under Dumourier will inevitably produce the loſs of the Auſtrian Netherlands; and ſhould that General prove ſucceſsful, the places from which the French have juſt been driven would ſoon again be in their poſſeſſion.

The accounts given in the Engliſh prints of the action of the 18th and preceeding days are various. They all agree that the French at firſt had the advantage; but, according to ſome, on the 18th were totally defeated. One account repreſents the Auſtrian army as on the point of a defeat; but ſaved by a conſiderable body of cavalry, which drove back the French with great ſlaughter, and that in the iſſue both ſides claimed the victory. It is more than probable, then, that the conteſt was bloody and obſtinate yet not deciſive. The French loſt an able General, Valence.

No action took place on the 22d as reported, at the date of our laſt London accounts. Lord Auckland who wrote on the 26th and could not have been above 150 miles from the ſeat of action, makes no mention of ſuch an engagement; but informs, that Dumourier was in full force near Louvain, his army 80,000 ſtrong.

Our next accounts from the ſeat of war will probably inform us of ſome great engagement. The two armies are to fight, in full force, have tried their ſtrength, and made every conſequent arrangement to ſecure the advantage when they next come to an engagement.

That the action of the 18th was not deciſive appears as well from one of the London accounts as from the diſpatches of Lord Auckland, which mention on the 26th, that Dumourier, at the date of his laſt accounts, (ſay the 24th or 25th) was in full force near Louvain.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

According to the Boſton papers of the 6th inſt. received here yeſterday, a veſſel arrived at Newburyport on the 3d of May in twenty-ſix days from Plymouth, in England; the captain of which ſaid, it was currently reported and believed when he left England, that Gen. Dumourier had got poſſeſſion of Amſterdam; and that from all that he could learn, it was certain the French had been ſucceſsful. Through ſome accident Captain Hacket (of the above mentioned veſſel) brought no papers later than the 21ſt of March. He further informed, that the French and Engliſh fleet had ſailed—it was ſuppoſed for the Weſt India Iſlands; and that three Eaſt-India men had been captured by the French.

On the 5th May inſt. arrived at Boſton a veſſel in 31 days from England. The captain informed, that no more than ſix or ſeven prize veſſels from the French had been carried into London. It was mentioned in the Public Ledger of March 28 that "Gen. Dumourier had ſent orders to Oſtend for all the veſſels in that port to quit it immediately and ſail to Dunkirk." It was underſtood by the ſame arrival that Gen. Valence had not been killed, but ſeverely wounded in the late battle with the combined armies. The Spaniſh fleet was ſaid to be in readineſs to ſail from Cadiz, and to be joined by ſome ſhips of force from Portugal.

Meſſrs. HANSON & BOND,

BEING a ſincere friend to equal liberty, and, conſequently, a hearty Well-Wiſher to the glorious attempt now making by the French for the attainment of that deſirable object, I was not a little pleaſed to hear that the Ambaſſador of regenerated France had arrived in Alexandria, on his way to the Seat of Government. Happening in Town on Tueſday laſt, the day after his departure, and meeting with ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of your Town, (as I conceived) I aſked them how they liked Citizen Genet. To my great ſurpriſe, they informed me they had not enjoyed the pleaſure of ſeeing, and of paying their reſpects to, the Diplomatic Repreſentative of our good allies.——Upon expreſſing my aſtoniſhment at this circumſtance, they informed me that the Governor of the State had thought proper to introduce him, by letter, to no more than *two* of the Citizens of this Town. "Theſe were the Mayor and Recorder?" I replied. "By no means," was the anſwer: "The introduction was to two perſons, one of whom is a *new* inhabitant of the Town, and the other a native and late inhabitant of Great Britain; the nation which is, at this moment, exerting every nerve to butcher the Countrymen of the Ambaſſador!"

Being a plain man, Meſſrs. Printers, I was at a loſs to account for this conduct of the Governor; but, having a due reſpect for men in high office, I conclude that it muſt be right. A COUNTRYMAN.

Fairfax County, May 16, 1793.

Public Sale.

THIS DAY,

At 11 o'clock, WILL BE SOLD, on Capt. *Conway's* Wharf,

TWENTY Pipes and 10 Hogſheads of TENERIFFE WINE, on a credit of 90 days, for negotiable Notes in the Alexandria Bank,

PHILIP C. MARSTELLER.

Alexandria, May 16, 1793.

George Hunter

HAS FOR SALE,

At his STORE, on FAIRFAX STREET,

TOW and flaxen Oſnaburgs,
German do.
Tickenburgs,
Get'n & Iriſh white & brown dowlas & ſheetings,
Ruſſia and Scotch ſheetings,
Iriſh linens, calicoes & muſlins,
Apron and ſhirting check,
A neat aſſortment of hoſiery,
Striped nankeens,
Striped Hollands & 5-4 ſtriped cottons,
A pretty aſſortment of waiſtcoat ſhapes,
Muſlin cravats,
Ladies & gentl'n's ſilk & leather gloves,
Ladies ſilk & leather mitts,
Superfine and ſecond cloths and kerſeymires
Buckſkin breeches,
Men's fine and coarſe hats,
8d. 10d. 12d. & 20d. nails,
Weeding hoes, ſithes & ſickles of the Philadelphia patterns,
Joiners' tools of moſt kinds,
Coopers' compaſſes,
Loaf and brown ſugar of the firſt quality,
Beſt hyſon and green tea.

He daily expects a conſiderable addition to the above; all of which will be ſold cheap for Caſh, or Wheat at the market price.

Alexandria, May 15 1793. 199—3w.

Cock-Fighting.

ON Monday next, (being Whitſun-Monday) a MAIN of COCKS will be fought at the old Cock-Pit, Cameron Run; give and take two Ounces. All Battles to be fought under the direction of ALLISON and WARD.

May 16 1793.

OLIVER EVANS

Informs thoſe concerned in Mills, that he now reſides in Philadelphia, No. 437, North Second ſtreet, where he will thankfully receive Applications for his Patent Improvements on Mills. He has for ſale, MILLSTONES & BOULTING-CLOTHS, on reaſonable Terms, which he will warrant good. Thoſe who apply to him for Stones, may depend on being ſupplied with them, made in the neateſt manner, and of a Quality ſuitable to the Grain they are generally to grind, as approved of by the moſt ingenious and experienced Millers in America, whoſe Judgment he has with much Care and attention collected. The Stones will be ſent to any Sea Port on the Continent, and if they prove not good, they will be received again if returned, and the coſt of Carriage paid—He alſo informs, that the Price ſet the firſt day of April laſt for the privilege of uſing his Improvements, is Forty Dollars for each Water-Wheel, for which the Machinery does work—But thoſe who had begun them before ſaid Day, will pay Thirty-three Dollars for each Water-Wheel, before the firſt Day of June next, to *Elias Ellicott*, Baltimore, *Samuel* and *John Moody*, Richmond, or *Nathaniel Ellicott*, Peterſburg, and will receive written Permiſſion for uſing them. *May* 6, 1793.

For SALE, or to LET, for a term of years,

THE HOUSE and LOT where I now live. It is fronting on Prince-Street, near Harper's wharf. It is an excellent ſtand, either for a wholeſale or retail ſtore. It is likewiſe calculated either for a tavern or private family. For further information and terms apply to

MICHAEL THORN.

N. B. I have a good four-wheel CARRIAGE for ſale, with harneſs and every thing fit for immediate uſe. It is a very eaſy carriage.

Alexandria, April 22, 1793. 196—6w.

G. Sweeny & Co.

MOST reſpectfully inform their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have removed from Prince-Street to the Store lately occupied by Meſſrs. BUCHAN, PATTON & Co. in King Street, and next door but one to Royal Street,

WHERE THEY ARE OPENING

A large and general Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED VIA BALTIMORE.

Among their Aſſortment are the following ARTICLES, viz.

Superfine & common broadcloths,
Elaſtic ſtripes & foreſt cloth,
White, buff and coloured kerſeymires,
Striped and India nankeens,
Velvets & royal ribs,
Thickſets and corduroy,
Spotted velvets, jeans & fuſtians,
Sarinets, Florentines & laſtings,
Durants, moreens & hat-crapes,
Shalloons, jones & tabareens,
Bombazeens, poplins & wild-boars,
Striped and plain calamancoes,
Toilinet, jenet and kerſeymire ſhapes,
Muſlinet, plain and tamboured do.
Silk & cotton do.
Jaconet and mulmul muſlin,
4-4. 5-4 & 6-4 book-muſlin,
Striped, croſs barr'd & tamboured do.
Painted do.
Jaconet & book-muſlin handkerchiefs,
Humhums,
Striped, plain & tambouted cravats,
Muſlinets, dimities & Marſeilles,
Long lawn & lawn handkerchiefs,
Cambricks,
Vellum ribbons and ribbon wire,
Stick wire and edging,
Velvet ribbons, galloons & ſilk ferret,
Tapes & bindings,
Ladies' long & habit gloves,
Gentlemen's coloured & waſh-leather do.
Black and coloured Barcelona hankfs.
Cotton & ſilk Bandano do.
Printed linen & cotton do.
Pocket do.
An elegant aſſortment of chintzes, calicoes & ſhawls,
Long ſhawls,
Feathers & fans,
Furniture-calico,
Bengal ſtripes,
Apron and ſhirting check,
Cotton & Holland ſtripes,
Brown Holland and rolls,
Britiſh and German oſnaburgs,
Heſſian linens,
3-4. 7-8 & yard-wide Iriſh linens,
Diaper,
Scotch & Iriſh ſheetings,
Brown & white do.
Cotton and thread ſtockings,
Silk & cotton patent do.
Black & white ſilk do.
Ladies' ſilk mitts,
Gentlemen's thread gloves,
Men & boys' hats,
Caſtor do.
Scotch oz. thread aſſorted,
Coloured & oſnaburg do.
Sewing-ſilk & twiſt,
Pins and needles,
Buttons, large and ſmall,
Shoe & knee buckles,
Knives and forks,
Sciſſors & combs,
Ladies' ſhoes & ſlippers,
Umbrellas,
Oil-cloth for table-covers,
Looking glaſſes and cloth-bruſhes,
Dutch quills & ink powder,
An aſſortment of queen's and glaſs ware,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which they will ſell at the moſt reduced prices, for Caſh, Country Produce, and old Continental Money.

N. B. Caſh paid for all kinds of Furs.

Alexandria, May 16, 1793. 199—

☞ JONATHAN MANDEVILLE Informs his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed from the Store he lately occupied, belonging to *Mr. M'Knight*, in King Street, to a houſe near the head of the ſame Street, where he continues to do buſineſs, as uſual, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

He has for Sale

A variety of coarſe and fine linens, remarkably cheap; calicoes and chintzes of the neweſt patterns; cotton ſtripes; checked, pocket, and muſlin handkerchiefs; Men's and Womens' ſtockings and ſhoes; hats, teas of an excellent quality, &c. &c.

Rum and Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

Alexandria, May 15. 2793. 199—3w.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a few days ago, *a likely Negro Man*, named JOHN. He is about 22 years of age, tall and ſtraight, a round face and of an uncommon jet-black colour. His common apparel, a country ſtriped jacket and breeches, with an under waiſtcoat of the ſame; has a variety of good cloaths, which he has carried with him; and had on when he went away a ſhort linen coat. As he has acquaintances in the Butler Family of Negroes, it is probable he will aſſume that name. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro Man, and brings him to me, or ſecures him in gaol, ſo as I get him again, ſhall have the above Reward.

JOHN H. BRISCOE.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and others are forwarned from harbouring or ſecreting him at their peril, J. H. B.

Chaptico, Maryland,

April 16, 1793. 196—6w.

☞ A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER wanted. Inquire at this Office.

J. Murray & Co.

Inform all those concerned, that they have left the few accounts, yet unsettled in their Books, with Messrs. *Murrays & Wheaton*, who are ready to pay any legal demands against *J. M. & Co.* by whom it is earnestly solicited that all arrears due them, may be paid to Messrs. *Murrays & Wheaton*—who have for Sale, a MAHOGANY CHEST of DRAWERS and DESK.

Alexandria, July 26, 1792. 157—t. f.

EARTHEN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber has lately, at a very considerable expense, erected a MANUFACTORY of EARTHEN WARE in this Town, which he now carries on, on a very extensive plan, where Merchants and others may be supplied on the shortest notice, and their orders carefully executed. He flatters himself that the quality of his ware is, and will constantly be, equal to any made in Philadelphia or elsewhere, and that his assiduity to please, and the goodness of his ware, will ensure him the patronage of all those who wish to encourage home manufactures. He has also for sale, at his house, the upper end of Prince-Street, a large assortment of CHINA, QUEEN's WARE and GLASS.

HENRY PIERCY.

Alexandria, Oct. 31, 1792. 171—t. f.

LANDS FOR SALE ON A LONG CREDIT.

ELEVEN thousand nine hundred and seventy-three and three fourth acres at Calvetan. Reference being had to this paper under date of the 12th instant, a full description of these lands may be seen, also the terms, title, &c.

R. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

January 13, 1792. 130—t. f.

CITY of WASHINGTON, *Jan.* 7, 1793.

A Number of LOTS in this City will be offered for Sale, at Auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next. One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, "concerning the Territory of Columbia and the City of Washington."

Be it enacted, That any foreigner may, by deed or will hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a Citizen of this state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by, his heirs and relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: *Provided* that no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.

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FOR SALE,

THE LOT and STORE HOUSES, lately occupied by Mr. *Humphrey Barnes*, in Port-Tobacco. For terms apply to said *Barnes*, at that place, or the subscriber in this Town.

R. T. HOOE.

Alexandria, May 9, 1792. 146—t. f.

☞ EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber informs the Public that he has enlarged his plan, and can now receive Pupils for the different branches of the Mathematics, practical and theoretical, having engaged an Assistant versed in these subjects. He receives Pupils for these brances on the usual terms. If *Latin* or *French* Scholars offer, they will be received. Every degree of attention may be depended on.

JOHN RHEA.

Alexandria, May 1, 1793. 197—3w.

To the PUBLIC.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM & ELECTRICITY.

THIS wonderful Science, which hath excited the curiosity of Europe for a number of years, has at length reached this Continent, and is practised and taught by the Subscriber.

It is not my intention to impose upon the Public a belief, that I possess abilities superior to others who practise this science.—Since my acquaintance with it, I have had, however, abundant opportunities of noticing, in my manner of treatment, it's good effects in general. In almost every instance immediate ease is given, by lessening or taking away the pain, and, by a regular operation, the disorder is removed, without any application of physic, medicine or chymical preparations. The poor need not be backward in applying for assistance, as it shall cheerfully be afforded without pay.

Any gentleman may be instructed in this Science for Three Pounds, by applying at his lodgings, at Mr. *M'Cahan's*, where he attends. He can raise a hand from the table without touching it.

DOCTOR PAYNE.

Alexandria, May 2, 1793. 197—3w.

TO BE RENTED

THE STORE adjoining to the Subscribers, lately occupied by Messrs. *L. Bent & CO.*—For terms apply to

MURRAYS & WHEATON;

Who have just received,

AND FOR SALE,

PRIME & CARGO PORK; BEEF in barrels; COFFEE of an excellent quality in barrels; LOAF SUGAR in hogsheads and barrels; FLAX in bags; with other articles, as in a former Advertisement.

Alexandria, Feb. 13, 1793. 186—t. f.

J. KERR

HAS FOR SALE,

AT HIS

BREWERY *and* DISTILLERY,

In ALEXANDRIA,

MILD ALE,

AND

TABLE-BEER,

In bottles, at *Half a Dollar* per dozen, delivered at any house in Town;

ALSO,

WHISKEY,

Of high proof and excellent flavour.

Alexandria, Feb. 20, 1793. 187—tf.

☞ EDUCATION.

H. Wilbar,

Late MASTER of the STEINE-HOUSE ACADEMY, BRIGHTHELMSTON,

Begs Leave Respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that his ACADEMY will open on Monday next, the 21st Instant, at the House of Mr. *Adam Bence*, near the Mall. His Pupils are taught, grammatically, the *English Language*; *Writing*, in all the fashionable Hands; *Arithmetic*, in whole Numbers; *Fractions*, both Vulgar and Decimal; *the Extraction of the Roots*, *Duodecimals*, commonly called Cross Multiplication; and *Book Keeping*, after the Italian Method; at *Two Dollars* per Month—Pens and Ink included.

The Methods for instruction of youth are considerations of the most material consequence, and merit the utmost attention of the teacher. Nothing should be represented to them as difficult, or forced on them as an arduous task. A constant attention should be had to their little difficulties, and they should be assisted in getting over them. Thus, instruction, being represented in it's most winning forms, cannot fail to incite a generous Emulation, by which alone the youthful mind is induced to exert itself. Nothing truly valuable can be attained by a too great severity.

But, while care is thus taken to inform the mind, a proper attention to the deportment of the body must, by no means, be neglected; the one should be an ornament to the other; and the most virtuous sentiments united with the politest behaviour; at least so as to render their manners easy to themselves, and respectful to others—free from an awkward bashfulness, on the one hand, and a rough, rude, and low familiarity, on the other.

This plan is not the visionary theory of one unskilled in the art of teaching, but the result of more than ten years experience; and is what Mr. *Wilbar* will assiduously pursue.

The discipline of his school, and the support of that authority which is so necessary for the preservation of concord and good order, is maintained, not by inspiring a slavish fear and dread, but by cultivating the esteem and affection of the Pupils by the arts of reason, advice, and persuasion: And, where these fail, by confinement from play, the imposition of a task, &c. &c.——Correction is the last resource, and never made use of but in cases of obstinacy, or crimes of a vicious nature.

Alexandria, Jan. 1793. 182—t. f.

☞ JOHN BEATTY & HENRY WALKER respectfully inform the Public that they have entered into partnership to carry on the BISCUIT-BAKING BUSINESS, under the firm of BEATTY & WALKER; and, having rented the Bake-House of Mr. *Robert Lyle*, in this Town, formerly in the tenure of Messrs. *Anderson & Jamieson*, and engaged good Hands, they mean to prosecute said business with integrity and despatch. As they intend to procure none but good Materials, and wish to give general satisfaction to those who are kind enough to favour them with their custom, they hope to meet with the encouragement of the Merchants, Captains of Vessels and others of this place in particular, who, on proper notice, may be supplied with any quantity of Ship, Pilot, or Small Bread, &c. on reasonable terms—and they have no doubt but those who are kind enough to make trial of their Bread, will find it their interest to continue their custom.

BEATTY & WALKER.

P. S. They began baking yesterday, and expect shortly to have a stock of ship-Bread on hand, which they can furnish on a few days notice.

Alexandria, March 5, 1793. 189—t.f.

I WILL store FLOUR any length of time, for *six-pence* per Barrel, and in case I buy it, no storage will be charged.

I have LANDS in Kentuckey, which I will exchange for Lands in Hampshire, Frederick, Berkeley, Loudon, Fairfax, or Prince-William Counties.

R. T. HOOE.

Alexandria, Sept. 12, 1792. 164—t. f.

R. Hamilton & Co.

Have for sale

FRENCH brandy in butts, hogsheads and tierces, Jamaica and Grenada spirits, in hogsheads and tierces, loaf, lump and Muscovado sugars, Holland gin in cases, green coffee in bags and barrels, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails, Crawley's steel, &c. 1600 bushels fish salt, now on board the sloop Dolphin, will be sold low, if taken from on board.

Alexandria, March 20, 1793.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly WILL BE SOLD, *by the Commissioners, on the 24th day of May next, at the Great Falls of Putowmack,*

ALL the LOTS in the Town of MATILDAVILLE.

SAMUEL LOVE,
RICHARD B. LEE,
GEORGE GILPIN,
WILLIAM GUNNEL,
} *Commissioners present.*

Alexandria, March 15, 1793. 192—t.d.f.

Seed Potatoes.

A FEW bushels of a very excellent quality, just received and for sale, by

MURRAYS & WHEATON.

Alexandria, Feb. 27, 1793. 188—

FOR SALE,

MOUNT SALUS, the Farm on which the subscriber now resides, containing about four hundred and twelve Acres. It is situated within six miles of *Alexandria* on both sides of the middle branch of *Great Hunting-Creek*, which runs nearly through the center of the tract, and fertilizes, in its course, about sixty Acres of Meadow Land equal in luxuriance of soil to any in the neighbourhood. There are on the Premises, a Mill-Seat, and as eligible a situation for a Distillery as any in the county; a good Dwelling-House, a convenient Kitchen, and a commodious Barn, which improvements have not been erected more than six or seven years, and are in the best repair.

This Land is well wooded, not more than one third of it being under cultivation, and that in good order for farming; has on it two valuable Orchards, one consisting of choice Apples, and the other (which surrounds the buildings) of that variety of fruits which this country produces.

It abounds with Springs of pure water and the one most contiguous to the improvements (which are on an elevated and beautiful situation) is equal to any in the country. Any person inclinable to purchase will, no doubt, view the Premises; which renders a more particular description unnecessary. One moiety of the purchase-money will be required; for the other a credit of twelve months will be given.

SAMUEL ARELL.

March 26, 1793. 192—t f.

HODGSON, NICHOLSON, ROTTON & THOMPSON,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

HODGSON, NICHOLSON & CO.

RETURN their sincere acknowledgments to their Friends, Customers, and the Public in general, for the encouragement they have met with since their establishment in Alexandria. They beg leave to inform them that, in consequence of Mr. JOHN FOSTER's having declined their service, their Business, in future, will be conducted by Mr. JOSEPH SAUL, he being the only person in Alexandria fully empowered to settle the accounts due that concern prior to the 1st January last. All those whose accounts have exceeded six months are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. JOSEPH SAUL in Alexandria, or Messrs. HODGSON, NICHOLSON & CO. in Baltimore.

HODGSON, NICHOLSON & CO.

HAVE NOW ON HAND

A large and general Assortment of

Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery & Jewellery;

In addition to which they are in daily expectation of their usual

SPRING IMPORTATION,

Which they purpose selling Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Alexandria, April 9, 1793. 194—t. f.

☞ *The List of new Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the United States, for sale at this office.*

The high-bred Horse

DARLINGTON,

Imported in the *Grand Duke* from *London*,

Stands at the *Bowling-Green* to cover Mares the present Season, at *Two Guineas* the leap, and *Four Guineas* the Season, which may be discharged, any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of *One Guinea and a Half* the Leap, and *Three Guineas* the season, with *One Dollar* to the Groom.

DARLINGTON is a beautiful bay, now rising six years old, full sixteen hands high; and in the highest order for covering. His great size, extraordinary running blood and justness of form, entitle him to be placed among the first covering horses ever imported into America. His pedigree is unexceptionable, and may be seen below.

The greatest care will be taken of the Mares sent to this Horse, and extensive pastures will be provided gratis—but I will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, March 4, 1793.

PEDIGREE.

DARLINGTON, a bay Horse, five years old this Spring, was got by CLOTHIER, his dam by HIGHFLYER, his grandam by LITTLE JOHN, late the property of Wm Constable, Esq. and bred by Mr. Wilkinson, of Thorpe, near Bernard Castle, *Yorkshire*, he was got by the Duke of Bolton's Little John, & his dam by Snake. CLOTHIER was got by Matchem, his dam by Regulus, which was called Riot, and was a very good racer; his grandam by Blaze, his great-grandam by Darley's Arabian, the Sire of Flying Childers, out of the dam of Castoway Woodcock.

J. R. SMITH.

Northallerton, March 3, 1792. 190—t.1m.

ECLIPSE,

THE IMPORTED HORSE,

Stands this season at Mr. *Dulany's* Farm, about three miles and a half from Alexandria, at *Two Guineas*, and *Half a Dollar* to the Groom. The money to be paid when the Mares are brought to the Horse.

ECLIPSE was imported by Mr. Hall of Maryland, and was got by O'Kelly's Eclipse, his dam one of Sir John Shelly's best brood Mares.

ECLIPSE's Colts are in as high estimation as any Horse's Colts on the Continent.—This horse has a pedigree equal to any; but it is thought unnecessary to insert it, as his colts, even from half-bred mares, prove his descent.

Good pasture at 2s. 6d. per week; but accidents and escapes must be at the owners' risk.

JOHN MARK.

--P. S. ECLIPSE is a remarkably sure foal-getter.

April 4, 1793. 193—

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber,

About 200 ACRES of LAND, mostly wood land, about 6 miles from Alexandria, situated on the road leading to the Back Country, and on Holmes's Run; on which there is a mill-seat.

Also,

A large TRACT of LAND, in the State of Kentuckey, and in Harrison County, in this State.

He will also sell, or rent, on reasonable terms,

Several LOTS on different Streets in this Town, and will rent GROUND, for a number of years, on and adjoining his Wharf, very cheap.

He has on hand

A considerable quantity of GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching season, which will be sold cheap, for Cash or Country Produce.

JESSE TAYLOR.

Alexandria, April 3, 1793. 194—t. f.

N. B. The Kentuckey Lands he will exchange for Lands, &c. in this State.

☞ THE time appointed by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings for making divisions and assignments of Lots in the City of Washington, is extended to the 17th day of June next, when they will attend at their Office in George-Town for that purpose; and they request a meeting on that day of the proprietors; especially those of Carrol-burg and Hamburg, to make divisions with them—After that time the Commissioners will divide, agreeably to the directions of the act of Assembly concerning the Territory of Columbia and the City of Washington. Those Proprietors who have not already conveyed their property in trust, are indulged with a further time to the 17th June next for executing deeds—afterwards process of condemnation will issue under the above recited act.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

April 10, 1793. 195—

A variety of Blanks for Sale at this Office.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanson & Bond.